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 13m 13:11:13:
 !
 :b cut belts from the hide.
 11' Cut the hide in sections, for long belts and short belts,
 ft so that no leather is wasted.
 E(x
 2. Make a straight cut with a 95:20 and long ruler along the
 edge of the leather '
 t
 xttweigffrf, tYwquT cut
 kw; -
 3. Use Strap-Cutter. Test out the width setting of the cutter
 with the buckle you will be using. The strap should go
 easily through the buckle. .
 Cutting blade. "Shick" blades can be used when the Strap-
 Cutter blades are finished. Break one end of the Shick
 to get the right length - don't use blunt blade.
 Belt end. and hole for buckle,
 1. To cut the round end of the belt and the buckle hole use
 the two tools provided. . '
 WLE Lpuucn K'Rouuu' also use,
 It is best to cut on the clean-cut END grain of a large
 piece of wood such as a section of a log or tree limb.
 (-3" 7h 9
 Lay the leather on the workbench with the punch on the -
 leather and hit with a large leather mallet (provided).
 2. Use the book "How To Make a Belt Blank" to make sure all
 the measurements are right before punching the buckle
 hole.
 , 3. Use a revolving punch for the round holes for fastening
 the belt and for the rivet holes to hold on the buckle.

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ounding the belt edges.

h. Use the small brown-handled edging tool. It is easy to do a belt one at a time, but for a production line you should make an edging board. Use a clean board 5'x2'x1'.

a. Paint the surface of the board or sand it smooth.

b. Fix a narrow strip of wood along one long edge of the board. This should be 1 or 2mm thicker than your leather. Then fix a thin piece above that forming a small lip of about 7mm, as in the diagram.

c. At one end put a nail my small piece of wood to act as a stop when you are edging the straps.

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& We h4g3.

2. Always edge the belts before you stamp designs on them, use the edge-line eraser to dye them.

Putting an edge line on the leather:

1. Use the adjustable :1' m ' w-wr for this.

Edge lining is made by the edging board.

2. Set the screw driver so the tip can go right over the edge of the belt and the other can press the line into the leather well away from the edge.

3. Use the tool with the tip facing down and pull it along the leather.

Stamping designs on the leather

1. It is no good trying to use the stamps on a wooden bench or a table.

2. The best surface to use is a large, flat and very smooth piece of stone. Marble is best, but a metal surface or stone would also do. It is important that there is no vibration.

3. Place the leather on the surface, hold the stamp near the base pressing it hard on the leather and hit with the small leather mallet. Do this at first - 1: the stamp goes.

4. --- me.

through the leather it will be ruined.

eh. Experiment with designs on leather first.

5. If the leather is very dry it should be wet before stamping.

6. The alphabet stamps are used by leaving the last one in place when the next one is stamped.

7. All alphabet stamps have a small letter on the top to show which way up they go.

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6. Dyeing the leather.

(1. If the leather 5 , - - :VINFPd or has designs stamped on it these w:l; , v . ' ;e Lhe dye goes on the sur-) face 6f the Eun'. , h .l lhe designs or the edge ; , . . line. I. w'

2, Use a dry-dyeine mm a piece of whitelcloth into a small square. hold this so that the index finger can press it against the leather. Hold the cloth bver the . end of a dye bottle and tip a small amount of dye onto it. .3. Pressing very lightly move the cloth fast froh lthe to side along the surfnbv 0f the leather. If dye goes lute the designs then ruh lhn Cloth on a scrap first.

7. Dxeing the belt edges_

1. Use Edge Kote. Thf- fa , e' 'W: en with a small felt pad. 2. Hold the belt alvyv 'hu wvw nr 8 table and run the felt pad carefully along :40 NMLL. NO Kote should go oh the front of the helm.

'8. Sealing the Belt surface.

1. This can be done with Fag Kate applied with I apnng. Two or more thin 00819 shnuld he put on. It is expensive, as is the Edge Kota!

2. Other ways 0l' s:(w'dinz' 7-H:" :.Hr (are available.

9. Riveting On the hHCELL,

1. For belts of 1" wide nr mwyn it is best to use 2 rivets. Before buckling :ne Ltliy quihcr can be bent in reverse 0l; the way it will hum; urngnd the buckle to make it more supple. It might have to be thinned if it 18 hard leather. 3. Push the Shank hni 3d; w: the rivet tightly together. 4. Place the SHHLm e . . . : . _ n clean and heavy piece of steel and hi. ' - rndnd and clean metal p . hammer.

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A well-ordered H .h'H t w; ,l make production 2222 faster. A belt storage ru.L 'w h ii "300 _ 5000 belts can be built simply and chenpxy sn :huL belts are stored in groups of about 50. This way 811 the stages of production can be kept separate. A strong frame and shelves are needed, but the wood to make the compartments which store pl10! Uda4 of belts can be thin.

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